

## Product datasheet for **TA392610S**

### CXADR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Product Type:           | Primary Antibodies   |
| Applications:           | WB   |
| Recommended Dilution:   | WB: 1:1000~1:2000  |
| Reactivity:             | Human, Pig   |
| Host:                   | Rabbit   |
| Isotype:                | IgG  |
| Clonality:              | Polyclonal   |
| Immunogen:              | Synthetic peptide, corresponding to Human CAR.   |
| Specificity:            | CAR polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of CAR protein.                        |
| Formulation:            | Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2                   |
| Concentration:          | 1mg/ml   |
| Conjugation:            | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:                | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Stability:              | 1 year   |
| Predicted Protein Size: | ~ 50 kDa   |
| Gene Name:              | coxsackie virus and adenovirus receptor  |
| Database Link:          | <a href="#">Entrez Gene 1525 Human P78310</a>  |



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**Background:**

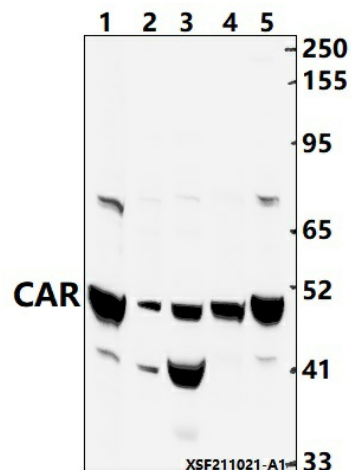
The coxsackie virus and adenovirus receptor (CXADR, CAR) is a highly conserved, single-transmembrane glycoprotein and the primary receptor to mediate cellular attachment and infection of coxsackie B viruses and most adenoviruses. The CAR protein contains a pair of Ig-like domains within the amino-terminal extracellular domain and a carboxyl-terminal PDZ motif. Research studies indicate that CAR is a tight junction protein that associates with the ZO-1 scaffold protein and promotes both cell adhesion and restriction of solute and ion movement between cells. Endogenous CAR is targeted to the basolateral plasma membrane by a tyrosine-based basolateral sorting signal and clathrin adaptors AP-1A and AP-1B. CAR binds junctional adhesion molecule L (JAML) on epithelial cells and neutrophils where it activates PI3K and downstream MAPK kinases to stimulate epithelial  $\gamma\delta$  T cell proliferation and increase production of TNF $\alpha$  and keratinocyte growth factor. As a result, the CAR protein plays a potentially critical role in adenoviral gene therapy, immunity, wound repair, inflammation, and cancer therapy. Additional studies demonstrate that CAR is essential in regulating squamous carcinoma cell growth.

**Synonyms:**

CAR; Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor; Coxsackievirus B-adenovirus receptor; CVB3-binding protein; CXADR; hCAR; HCVADR

**Note:**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

**Product images:**

Western blot (WB) analysis of CAR polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane1:EC9706 whole cell lysate(40ug) Lane2:The Lung tissue lysate of Pig(40ug) Lane3:The Heart tissue lysate of Pig(40ug) Lane4:LOVO whole cell lysate(40ug) Lane5:HepG2 whole cell lysate(20ug)